ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CANAL TOLL QUESTION.

Canada's Assurance that the Discriminate ing Tolls Will be Discontinued at the End of the Present Season Not Satisfactory to the United States, and the President's Proclamation Will Remain in Force as Long as Those Tolls are Maintained,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-Further correspondence on the Canadian tolls question is made public. On Saturday last, after Mr. Herbert of the British Legation had held his interview with Mr. Foster, and had been informed that the President's proclamation of retaliation was already signed and ready to be issued. Mr. Herbert, at 7 P. M. of that day, was able to report that he had received an answer from the Canadian Government to his communicathe Canadian authorities expressed a hope that their assurance that the tolls complained of will be discontinued after the end of the present season will be accepted by the United States as satisfactory evidence of a desire to remove any grounds tending to disturb friendly interchange of trade. His letter is as follows:

MIL HERBERT TO SECRETARY POSTER.

LEGATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1892 (7 P. M.). Sin: I have the honor to inform you that after our interview on the 1st inst. I tele-graphed to the Governor-General of Canada, in accordance with your request, that in view of the passage of the Curtis act in regard to the canal toils, the President would be obliged to take the action authorized by Congress fthout delay, but that before the proclamation was issued you were anxious to know whether there was a possibility of any reconderation being given by the Canadian Govsrnment to the representations of the United States Government in regard to the Welland Canal tolls. I further informed his Excellency that you had stated to me that if you could receive on assurance within a reasonable time. say a week or ten days, that the question would be reconsidered, the proclamation would be

On the 6th inst. I had the honor to give you the necessary assurance that a further consideration would be given to the question by the Canadian Government, but, as I have already explained to you verbally and by letter their decision has been unavoidably detained, owing to the absence of the Governor-General and the Canadian Ministers from Ottawa. and I have only just received Lord Stanley's

The Canadian Government have carefully considered my communication, and they de-pire to point out that the United States Govpriment may be unaware that the toils for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals are of a temporary nature only, and that it is not intended to establish them in their present form after the expiration of the season of 1802. I have, accordingly, the honor to inform you that the features of the present tariff, giving preferential treatment to certain routes and ports and providing for transplipment at tanadian ports only, will not be readouted after the present season.

This undertaking, however, would not be

nadian ports only, will not be readonted after the present season.

This undertaking, however, would not be binding on the Canadian Government if the President of the United States should in the meanwhile proclaim and enforce the imposition of toils on the Sault Ste. Maric Canal, as authorized by the recent act of Congress. The Canadian Government state that grave difficulties present themselves to an alteration of the tariff of toils during the present season. Contracts and engagements have been entered into in various parts of this country and in Great Britain, based on the continuance of this tariff during the whole of the present season. The rights which have been established under these contracts and engagements cannot be interfered with without great confusion and detriment and apparent broach of faith. They believe, therefore, that the United States Government will recognize the importance of the difficulties which stand in the way of an immediate repeal of the present tariff, and the assurance of its termination at the end of the present season will be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the desire of the Government of the Dominion to remove any ground which has any tendency to disturb the friendly interchange of trade between the two countries. I have, &c., Michael H. Heinbeet.

BECRETARY FOSTER'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1892.

BECRETARY FOSTER'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the recalpt of your note of the 20th inst. in relation to the question of canal tolls, which has heretofore been the occasion of correspondence and interviews between us.

Upon receiving your assurance of the 6th inst. that a further consideration would be given to the question by the Canadian Government, and the result communicated as soon as certain causes of delay to which you referred should permit, I acquainted the President with the situation. Notwithstanding the mandatory character of the act of July 29, referred should permit. I acquainted the President with the situation. Notwithstanding the mandatory character of the act of July 26, 1892, constraining the President in taking action in ascertaining the existence of the prescribed conditions in the Dominion unfavorable to or discriminatory against the citizens of the United States in their enjoyment of the Canadian canals on an equal footing with British subjects, the President was well disposed to withhold for a reasonable time the Issuance of his proclamation, in the hope that disappearance of those adverse conditions might indefinitely postpone such action on his part. The spirit of neighborly good will which prompted the President to this delay, for which the statute contained no precise warrant, is the more evident when the fact is considered that the senson for which the Canadian provisions wore prescribed, was aiready far advanced, and the movement of grain was at its height, so that each day's delay diminished the effectiveness of the remedy it was to obtain from the sense of justice of the Dominion Government.

On the 15th inst the Consul-General of the United States communicated by telegraph the official announcement by the Canadian Government that the provisions complained of would be retained until the end of the present season, when they were to cease. I remained, however, without any advices from you. United States communicated by telegraph the official announcement by the Canadian Government that the provisions complained of would be retained until the end of the present season, when they were to cease. I remained, however, without any advices from you.

Being well awars that the circumstances to which you invite my attention of the obnoxious tolls for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals were of a temporary nature, and that the regulations for their application did not in terms extend beyond the present season of canal navigation, it became evident to the President that no present effective relief was to be offered on the part of the Dominion, and that the full measure of the discrimination imposed by the Canadian order of 1892 was to be continued unabated during the full life of that order; and, inasmuch as the act of Congress prescribed his duty in view of existing conditions, and not of conditions which may or may notexist in future years, no resource remained open to him but to give immediate effect to the statute by issuing his proclamation, which was done on the 20th instant.

Not until after the issuance of the proclamation and not until one week after the official announcement at Ottawa of the decision reached by the Canadian authorities did 1 receive your present note. The information which you now convey to me is that "the features of the present tariff, giving preferential treatment to certain reduces and ports and providing for transshipment at Canadian ports only, will not be readopted after the present season," and you add: "This undertaking however, would not be binding on the Canadian Government if the President of the United States should in the meanwhile proclaim and enforce the imposition of toils in the Saut Ste. Marie Canadian assauthorized by the recent act of Congress."

I am at a loss to understand why the Canadian Government is hould attach such a condition to its proposition. All that is contomication by the Canadian canals of years past. He sleek by the President's proclaimation w

President was constrained to examine and act on.

This does not constitute our only ground of complaint. The substitution of a more equally balanced arrangement for the present device, whereby 57 per cent. of the total American traffic passing through the Welland Canal pays 72 per cent of the total canal canal canal pays 12,000 have already been laid aside for further examination as to the President unmixed ratisfaction.

I lament "that grave difficulties present themselves to an alteration of the tariff of tolis during the present season;" but I beg to remind you that the Government of the United States is not responsible in any degree for these difficulties, and its citizens should not be required to suffer on that account. For

several years past the attention of the Canadian Government has been called to its violation of article 27 of the treaty of 1871, and earnest remonstrances on the subject have been addressed to the British Legation by my predecessors. In 1888 Mr. Bayard brought the matter to the attention of the Canadian Government, but received no response from it. In May, 1891, the United States Consul-General addressed the Ottawa Government without eliciting any information. Again, in 1891, your legation was addressed upon the subject without avail, as no reply was made by the Canadian Government. And even when the Commissioners of that Government, embracing three of the members of its Cabinet, visited this city, and were confronted by Secretary Blaine with the repetition of the complaint of a violation of the treaty of 1871, this personal remonstrance was without effect, as within a short time thereafter the objectionable "order in council" of former years was reissued.

In view of these repeated remonstrances and protests if "each of the contracts of the contracts of the council of the contracts of the protests of the council of the contracts of the council of the contracts of the contracts of the council of the contracts of the contracts

of the complaint of a violation of the treaty of 1871, this personal remonstrance was without effect, as within a short time thereafter the objectionable "order in council" of former rears was reissued.

In view of these repeated remonstrances and protests, if "contracts and engagements have been entered upon which cannot be interfered with without great confusion and detriment and apparent treach of faith." As you inform me, I submit that such a consideration should not be addressed to the Gevernment of the United States, nor should its people be expected to pay the penalty for such contracts. If the Canadian Government has seen fit, in the face of the earnest remonstrances of the United States, to pursue the unneighbority course indicated, it should find some way to satisfy the claims of unfulfilled contracts and breach of faith, if any such are well founded, without an appeal to the forbearance of the United States.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of 1871, whose beneficent effects in promoting peace between the two nations have been so conspicuous, the United States took steps to carry out the stimulations of article 27, and without unreasonable delay both the canals of the national and State Governments, representing a vast system constructed at very great expense, were threwn open to the use of Canadian commerce without any charge whatevor. On the other hand, heavy tolls have continued to be exacted on American commerce passing through the Weland and St. Lawrence canals, and although the absence of reciprocity of treatment was marked, it could not be made a cause of complaint under the treaty so long as the tolls were uniformly exacted from all commerce.

Not until the discrimination against American ports and lines of transportation became so oppressive as to call forth earnest protests from carriers' associations and boards of trade of the Cinadian Government of the United States were regarded by the people of this country as seriour and well founded.

In the interview which I had the hon

suspended concurrently with the removal of the unjust discriminations maintained by Canada.

I have taken pains to set forth at some length the causes which have compelled the recent action of the President, in order that the Canadian Government and people may know that there is every disposition on the part of the Government of the United States to maintain and extend the most intimate and friendly commercial relations with our neighbors, bound to us by so many ties of race and community of interest and I yet cherish the hope, which I have already verbally expressed to you, that before the President's proclamation goes into effect the Canadian Government will take such action in the declaion of treaty observance as will make the enforcement of that proclamation unnecessary. I am happy to reciprocate in the name of the President the desire expressed in your note. To remove any ground which has a tendency to disturb the friendly interchange of trade between the two countries," but I beg to suggest that the persistent violation of treaty stipulations which were framed with an express view to the promotion of "friendly interchange of trade between the two countries" does not tend to that result. Until the Canadian Government is prepared to resume its obligations under the trade, there can be found no safe basis of friendly commercial intercourse. I have, &c...

Otrawa, Aug. 25.—The canal toils dispute will be further considered at a Cabinet meeting to be held on Saturday. Premier Abbott, owing to ill health, will not attend. The Hamilton Speciator recommends Dominion Ministers to stop all preparations for a Canadian exhibit at Chicago next year, and asks why

Kingston Blamed for the Trouble. TORONTO, Aug. 25 .- J. W. Johnston of Bellewarding trade between Chicago and Montreal, attributes the disagreeable business between the States and Canada over the canal tells to the greed and want of enterprise of the city of Kingston, which has never provided proper facilities for handlidg grain consigned to that port for transhipment to Montreal by railway and canal. The natural consequences followed. Vessels sought Ogdensburg, where proper facilities are provided. Kingston and Montreal men interested in the transportation companies between these places, instead of meeting the Ogdensburg competition by providing equal accommoda-tions at Kingston, resorted to the Government, on the plea of protection, and asked for the re bate and discriminations, which the Government was foolish enough to grant. They acknowledge the unwisdom of their action by agreeing to put a stop to the rebate at the end of the season.

agreeing to put a stop to the rebate at the end of the season.

When the Government put the canal toll discriminations into operation they either overlooked or forgot the existence of the comparatively amail but exceedingly important canal built by the United States through the St.Clair flats, the free use of which is enjoyed by Canadian vessels. The President could shut us out from that canal and practically prevent our vessels proceeding further than Detroit. He has the power to suspend any day the bonding privileges of our great railways and practically destroy at least one of them and severely cripple the other.

"In spite of the restrictions prevailing" continued Mr. Johnston, "you see how closely our commerce is connected with the United States. International bridges and tunnels will not be sefviceable, and English shareholders will have no use for their stocks and honds but to admire the printing on them, if this undignified and unprolltable business of retailation is not stopped. If we are in the wrong there is no humiliation in acknowledging it."

"How do you think this difficulty will affect

wrong there is no humiliation in acknowledging it."

How do you think this difficulty will affect the future trade policy of Canada?

"Well, individually, we have been feeling the effect of the necessary restriction to trade between us and our neighbors. Now we see the possibilities involved in it from a national standpoint, and they are serious enough to make the most extreme opponent of friendly trade relations with the I nited States think gravely of a change in this country's policy. Free trade will be carried here as it was in 1841 in England, by getting the people to think and reason. Now is a good time to help them to do this."

Sang "Courades," Then Hanged Herself, An intextested woman, who called herself Mary Burns, on Wednesday night stood on the Bowery at Pell street waving a ragor in the air in such a threatening manner that a police man deemed it prudent to lock her up in the Elizabeth street station. Before going to her cell she asked to be released on the plea that she had just served a term in a Boston prison, and, on her rather illegical request being refused, she yowed she would be at liberty before morning. About 2 A.M. she was heard singing "Comrades."

A quarter of an hour later the matron found her hanging from the crossbar of her cell by a rope formed by tearing her gown into strips and twisting them together. She was still alive but died shortly after being taken down. The suicide was 24 years old, and had once been attractive looking. cell she asked to be released on the plea that

None of the Twenty Millions Missing. The count of the \$20,000,000 of gold recently brought from California has been finished by

OLIVER CADY'S FOUR YEARS' EXILE.

Living to Canada Under an Assumed Name Because of Threats Made by His Brother ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 25 .- On Monday an agod. feeble man, aided by his daughter. Miss Dr. Cady of New York, tottered down the steps of a car of a passenger train on the New York Central Railroad at Freeville, N. Y. He lifted his eyes timidly, and exhaled a deep sigh of relief. Quickly the report spread that Oliver Cady had returned as mysteriously as he dropped out of sight four years ago, and the seventy-six-year-old man, with ten years added to his life by suffering, mental and physical, was greeted by many old friends and neighbors.

Oliver Cady is the father of the Hon. John Cady, a former Assemblyman from Tompkins county, and at the time of his suddenly dropping out of sight was an honored and respected man. The story of his going away in volves a mortgage of a few hundred dollars and the alleged improper sale of roal estate and criminal conversion of the proceeds, amounting to some \$12,000. The old man's return and the ferreting out of the trickery

amounting to some \$12,000. The old man's return and the ferreting out of the trickery and decelt by which he has been kept in exilo are largely due to the efforts of Congressman John W. Dwight of Dryden.

The story as sworn to in a suit now pending is that Oliver Cady and Charles Cady were named in the will of Oliver's father as executors of his estate. Oliver Cady neglected or refused to qualify as such executor, and the estate passed into the hands of Charles Cady, who, after flve years, was removed for drunkenness and improvidence. Then Oliver Cady accepted the trust, and soon after sold at public anction the real estate for the benefit of his three sisters. At that time he was personally in linancial difficulties, and soon made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The real estate disposed of belonging to the estate was sold for cash, except one parcel, which was sold to Delmer D. Hammond, who gave as part payment a bond and mortgage for \$34.50, which Charles Cady took possession of. Subsequently, in the office of Judge Clark in Owego, Charles Cady forced Oliver Cady to sign a written assignment of the Hammond bond and mortgage as executor and trustee, claiming that by reason of his recent assignment it was absolutely necessary. Oliver Cady to sign a written assignment of the Hammond bond and mortgage as executor and trustee, claiming that by reason of his recent assignment it was absolutely necessary. Oliver Cady to sign the paper. In the same manner it is alleged that Charles Cady obtained the cash and personal property in Oliver's possession. Proceedings were then instituted to remove Oliver as executor, and Charles Cady went to his brother and urgod him to go to Canada, saying that the petitioners could not serve papers on him there, and he could not be removed until certain claims of Charles Cady is had been passed upon by a referce and paid for out of any judgment obtained.

Oliver was, as he alleges, by threats and personasions induced to leave the country. He went to Canada under an assume

Oliver was, as he alleges, by threats and persuasions induced to leave the country. He went to Canada under an assumed name. From there he time and again wrote to his brother demanding the return of his property, but Charles continued to refuse, and threatened that if he came back to the United States prison for life. He further declared that the sisters to whom the property was willed should never have one dollar of it. For four years the weak-minded brother was thus kept in exile.

Within a few weeks the facts in the case came into the bossession of Congressman Dwight, who sent Counsellor Halliday to Canada to see the old man. The result was the return of Oliver Cady, now 70 years old, and the beginning of a suit for the recovery of the property.

THEIR HONEYMOON DISTURBED.

A Wedding Ceremony that Caused Troubl in the Household of the Gardiners.

There is a misunderstanding in the family of H. S. Gardiner of Patchogue, and Mrs. Gardiner has left the village and her husband's premises, promising to make it interesting on her return. Until a week ago the Gardiners were apparently leading a life of contentment and peace. They own a cottage in Ocean ave nue, and Mr. Gardiner managed a large grocery store in the village. Both the store and house are said to be in Mrs. Gardiner's name. The couple are each about 30 years old. They have two children.

Discord entered their household on Wednes day a week ago, when Mrs. Cardiner's sister. Miss Frances Post, and William Meyer were married in the Gardiner cottage, where they decided, on the invitation of Mrs. Gardiner, to

decided, on the invitation of Mrs. Gardiner, to spend their honeymoon. Mr. Gardiner vigorously opposed his wife's plan, but Mrs. Gardiner appears to have a will of her own and the couple stayed. Mr. Gardiner stood it for a day or two and then took up his domicile in the store. On Sunday he visited his house for a change of linen. The bridal couple were still there, and were preparing to go to church when Mr. Gardiner entered.

A wordy war is said to have taken place during which Mr. Gardiner ordered his wife's guests to leave the house. Mrs. Gardiner stood by them and said she would go too. Her husband took her at her word, and she and her trunk left the house forthwith. For the time being Mr. Gardiner was in possession of the premises, but on Monday his wife made an assignment to Lawyer R. S. Pelletrau who closed up the store, while Mrs. Gardiner moved the furniture out of the house and placed it in storage. Then incompany with the bride and the furniture out of the house and placed it in storage. Then, in company with the bride and groom, whose honeymoon was so rudely dis-turbed, she left for New York, taking her two children with her.

Mr. Gardiner says he will fight to regain possession of the children, while Mrs. Gardi-ner says she will suo for a divorce.

LIEUT, TOTTEN'S WARNINGS.

He Thinks He Sees Something Significant in Three Days of Pestilence.

New Haven, Aug. 25 .- Prof. Totten is still in this neighborhood proclaiming the immediate approach of the day of doom. Last Sunday he spoke several times to audiences in Tylerville, and to-day he proclaimed that he still insists that this world has just entered still insists that this world has just entered upon the last seven years of its existence. He still declines to appoint "a day or an hour" for the miliennium.

With respect to the pestilence now raging, the Professor advises extreme vigilance. His warning is: "Enter into thy parts and close thy gates about thee, until the indignation is past."

hygates about insists that the most severa Lieut Totten insists that the most severa Lieut Totten insists that the most severa Lieut. Totten insists that the most severe part of the "troubleous times" in the future concern non-Anglo Saxon peoples, and particularly whatsoever was included in the geographical limits of the four ancient empires, liabylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome. Nevertheless he expects that Israel, meaning England and America especially, will be punished in some measure and chastened for past blindness.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 25.-The annual State Convention of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars closed a three days' session here to-day. Over 700 delegates, representing 818 State ledges, were present. The meetings were secret. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon eighty candidates by Right Worthy Grand Templar of the World Right Worthy Grand Templar of the World Dr. Oronyateka of Toronto, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, educated as practising physician and surgeon under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. The new officers installed are: Grand Chief Templar, Dr. D. D. Mann of Brooklyn, elected for the eighth consecutive year: Grand Counsellor, D. W. Hooker of Syracuse: Grand Vice-Templar, Mrs. M. Hubert of Schoharie: Grand Secretary, Gardner H. Wheeler of Syracuse: Grand Treasurer, B. C. Miller of Kings: Grand Juvenile Superintendent, Mrs. Georgia Hawiit of Orleans. The hext convention will meet in Oneonia on the next convention will meet in Oneonta on the fourth Tuesday of August, 1863.

Another Resignation from Lick Observa

tory. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 .- Prof. Henry Crew. who, ten months ago, went from Haverford College Observatory to the Lick Observatory intending to make certain spectroscopic observations with the great felescope, has resigned. He will take the chair of physics at the Northwestern University. His is the third resignation from the staff of the Lick Observatory within a few months.

The Nun's Guide to New York,

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next Octoler, a complete, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell risitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightsceing. It will be at-tractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subfeet matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be to cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to adverlisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Pook Department of the New York Sun.

THE MARCUS WARDS WON IT THEY HAD A GORGEOUS DRUM MAJOR

The Great Contest at the Ball of the George Washington Fife and Drum Corps-No One Could Tell What Tunes They Piny-ed, but They All Made Lots of Noise, "Tr-r-r-r-r-r-r-r, boom! boom!"

AND THEY PLAYED WITH LEFECE.

Unfortunately the melody of the fifes cannot as represented by words. And the splender of the drummers, the glory of the fifers, and the gorgeousness of the majors are beyond de-

The crowd that saw and heard was wild with enthusiasm. The three girls who stood on a table to see over the heads of the throng expressed the feeling of the multitude when hey exclaimed in breathless unison: "Ain't-they-just-lovely!"

It was the fife and drum corps contest at the ball of the George Washington Fife and Drum Corps. The prize for the best playing was a



MORGAN IVORY WALKED AREAD. aublime baton. It was a graceful tapering atick with a heavy ball at one end, gorgeous and shining in a way to make a drum major's

heart fill with joy.

The contest took place at Pohlmann's Pavillon on Jersey City Heights on Wednesday night. It was expected that half a dozen sorps would participate, but two of the six

were unable to attend.

It began with a ball. The Jersey City Heights girls turned out in their gayest dresses, the George Washington Corps were their most splendid uniforms, the floor shone like polshed silver, and the watchword of the evening was, "Let joy be unconfined."

There was desultory dancing from 8 to 0 c'clock, but there wasn't a man in the room who wore a uniform, and mon without brass buttons were at a discount. The girls danced in a half-hearted way and kept their eyes on the big doorway. At last the sounds of fife and drum were heard, far away, but coming nearer and nearer.

Those in the ballroom heard the cheers of

the crowd on the sidewalk. Eves brightened. cheeks grow rosler, fair hands hastily drew refractory locks behind little ears, and the murmur of voices fell to a whisper. The floor was quickly cleared, and the girls ranged themselves in two multicolored lines along the sides. The music in the hallway ceased. The men were preparing to enter the ballroom. Fifes were hastily repolished, straps were tightened, caps jauntily arranged, and the

The major of the home corps was not in uniform, as his men were not to enter into the competition for the prize. He waved his baton, there was a hasty assembly, and then, with shrill fife and rattling drum, the corps entered the ballroom. An admiring cheer went up, but the drummers and the fifors might have been miles away for all the recognition they took of it. They marched on as if they were going to war, looking straight shead with serious faces. The girls were en-

ahead with serious faces. The girls were enchanted.

"There's Jim! Hello, Jim!" exclaimed a little girl in a loud voice.

Jim turned so red that every one knew who he was, but he stared at the back of the drummer in front of him, as though he read his fate there. Down the hall and around they marched, playing all the time a shrill, unfamiliar air that made the roof tremble. After a short parade they marched out, deposited their drums and lifes in another room, and then sauntered one by one into the hallroom with the case and dignity that belong to a man in a uniform. Then the dancing began, and the way those girls clung to the brass buttons was a sight to make a spectator green with envy. Presently the sounds of fife and drum were heard again. The Hexamer Fife and Drum Corps of Newark had arrived. Morgan Ivory, who, on account of his flowing whiskers and commanding presence, had been chosen Chairman of the Reception Committee, greeted the



MAJOR OF THE MARCUS WARDS.

drum major heartily, and welcomed him to the festivities and the contest. But this drum major! Red and yellow and blue, gold and silver, all spick and span and glittering, dazzing and gorgeous. He bore his spiendor well. He shook hands with Morgan Ivory and gazed at the crowd in the corridor in an unaffected way. The girls, who had crowded around, fell in love with him without a second's loss of time.

Morgan Ivory, in his official capacity, announced that he would excort the corns through the ballroom. The major nodded, the drums began, and they marched into the brilliantly lighted room. Morgan Ivory, bat in band, walked before the major. His whiskers should have attracted attention and his manly bearing wen appliause, but their glory was dimmed by the aplendor of the major's uniform. Mr. Ivory's position was a painful one. Every eye in the room was turned to the magnificent major, but Mr. Ivory feet them rierzing his soul. He walked with all the dignity he could muster, but he was glad when the moment came to lead the visitors out of the room.

"Boys," he said to his fellow members of the Reception Committee. "It was awful. I'll be hanged if I go meandering through that room alone again."

So, when the Marcus Ward Fife and Drum Corps arrived, the entire Reception committee escorted them through the ball room. The major of this corps were a beaver that was faller than the glant affair which hig Tom Brennan wears whenever the Old Guard parades. It was surmounted by a red, white, and blue plume, and ornamented on four sides by immense gold tassels that swayed from side to side as the major stoped the said as the major stoped the shadow of his head, but did not enter into the contest. Mr. Ivory called the majors together and they sat down at a table in the dining room adjoining the dancing pavillon.

"Now, gentlemen," he said "her are the judges." He introduced seven men onnected with drum and life corps that were not interested in the contest.

The Major of the Marcus Ward corps, he of the gigant tile beaver, arose very gravely and said."

"Mr. Chairman, this is a bloody shame."

"Mr. Chairman, this is a bloody shame." Morgan Ivory, in his official capacity, an-

we've been deceived, and we're not going to

We've been deceived, and we're not going to play."

He sat down and looked with satisfaction at the astonished faces of the others. A crowd gathered around the table.

"Wh-what's the m-matter?" stammered Morgan lvory in astonishment.

The Major rose again and said: "We were invited to participate in a prize drill. Now, what I want to know is, where is the prize drill? We come here and we find that it's to be a fife and drun contest. Well, we aim't prepared: but I'll tell you what, I've got my opinion of people who say one thing and mean another."

Mr. Ivory turned around in perplexity, and seeing the big crowd around the table, said:

"Now, gentismen, please step back there,

This is a private conversation. Please move

This is a private conversation. Please move away."

The crowd did not budge. One of the Majors roared in a thunderous voice:

"Get out o' here!"

The erowd moved away promptly. Then there was a long argument among the Majors on the music and drill question, and finally it was decided by a vote that the Committee of Arrangements had made a mistake in the wording of the invitations, but that it was best for all hands to agree, and that the prize would be given for the best playing. Then the Major of the Marcus Wards again arose, and said:

"Are we going to play four-four or six-eight time?"

of the Marcus Wards again arose, and said:

"Are we geing to play four-four or six-eight time?"

Morgan Ivory scratched his head. "You'll have to settle that among yourselves, Loys," he said.

"It doesn't make any difference," suggested one of the Majors.

"It doesn't her?" answered the Marcus Ward Major. "That shows all you know about scientific playing. It makes a great difference."

"Well." said the judges after a brief conference, "eit deech corps play its favorite tune."

The meeting then adjourned. The dancing stopped, the floor was cleared, and the contest began. The Major with his beaver led the way, flourishing his baton in a bewildering fashion. His men marched in first. The Major with his began to play. The Major, leaning on his baton, stood motionless as a statue. The tassels around his beaver afared not sway. The Major leaded straight into the eye of one of the judges, to the deep embarrassment of that gentleman, and remained thus until the corps had played one bleee.

"Of the music itself there is this to be said; one piece.

Of the music itself there is this to be said:

Of the music itself there is this to be said: Its volume was great and made the air tremble. If it was not equally melodious, that was the fault of the instruments, not the players. A drum is a good thing in its way and sounds well at a distance, but fifteen of them in a closed room have an effect on sensitive nerves. The notes of a fife can hardly be called sweet music, but the fifer can't help that. The boys got as much noise out of their instruments as there was in them, and the audience appreciated their efforts and applicated.

instruments as there was in them, and the audience appreciated their efforts and applaused. When they had finished the Major made another turn, gave some military orders, and his command marched out of the room amid applause. They went out with dignity, but the moment they reached the dining room and broke ranks each man flung his instrument down and rushed back to the ball room to hear the next corps play.

These were the flexamers of Newark. Their Major did not bear himself with the same precision and crectuess as the Marcus Ward Major. He seemed anxious and walked restlessly up and down while the men played. He looked from one to the other of his men, as it to say, "If you make any blunders, my friend, there'll be trouble when we get home.

It was impossible to make out the time cach corps played. The sound echoed and recebed, and seemed to swallow all the air. The judges could only be guided by the melodiousness of the sound and its harmony. After the Hexamers came the Hudson Fife and brum Corps. They were cheered as they entered, because they had more friends their than any of the other corns. The Major drew up his men proudly, gave the signal, wheeled to the right, marched to the end of the line, turned about and stood still. It was interesting to watch the fifers as their fingers twinkled over the holes. They were oblowing with might and main, and when any of them played a wrong note it came out with startling distinctness. The man with the bass drum did excel-



"AIN'T THEY JUST LOVELY?" lent work. and when he came to a fortissimo note he seemed to be trying to put a hole through the drum head. At last it was over and the corps marched out.

The fourth corps, it was announced, had decided not to compete, as its best drummer had a sore hand and two of their lifers were in the country.

a sore hand and two of their fifers were in the country.

The judges withdrew to make up their minds and the dancing began again. In a little while the judges appeared on the mustclans platform and called for the Marcus Ward Drum and Fife Corps. The Major with his beaver and his men came marching up and stood in line before them.

"Gentlemen," said Hermann Kleswetter, chief judge, "we have heard the three corps play and we were charmed with the music. We think, however, that your playing was superior to that of the other two corps, and it is my pleasant duty to give your Major this beautiful baton for the good work you have done."

Then there was great applause, the Major in the beaver bowed, the corps played two stirring pieces, and the contest was over.

SUICIDE IN A DOOR VARD.

Arsenic Not Quick Enough, and Toung

New Haven, Aug. 25.-Herman H. Kautz, 28 years old, committed suicide in the door yard of Mrs. E. A. Roberts on State street this afternoon. Kautz staggered into the yard appareptly suffering intense pain. He had a bottle containing white powder in one hand and in the other a letter. Several women gathered around him and began questioning him. He suddenly drow a knife from his pocket and thrust it into his throat, sovering the wind pipe. An ambulance was summoned, and kautz was taken to the hospital, where he

died.
The bottle contained arsenic, and the letter was from a woman residing in Terrington who had filted him. Kautz's father was killed about a year age by a fall of a plane. He left his son a moderate fortune, which had been squandered.

INCAPID IN NIGHT CLOTHING. A Summer Hotel of Asheville Burned, but All the Guesta Got Out

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25.-The Belmont Hotel was destroyed by fire last night, after most of the guests had retired. The Belmont was opened in June. It was owned by Northern capitalists and was a superb building. Most of the 175 guests were Northern tourists. The fire originated in the laundry room and was not discovered until 11:45 o'clock. was not discovered until 11:45 o'clock. It had made its way to the elevator shaft and spread to the upper stories. As soon as seen an alarm was sounded all over the hotel.

With the exception of perhaps a half dozen of the 175 guests, all got out without trouble. The others had narrow escapes from death, several jumped from the third floor to the top of the veranda and thence to the ground. Mrs. carne of Charleston, S. C. lost \$5,000 worth of diamonds and another guest \$1,000 in cash. Many of the guests ran out in their night ciothes. The hotel cost \$00,000.

Business Troubles.

Wallace Straiton, importer of cigars at 42 Beaver street, has made an assignment to John J. Lenchan. Wallaco Straiton is a son of John Straiton of Straiton & Storm. He started in business in April, 1886; with James Watt as in business in April, 1896, with James Watt as a partner. John Straiton gave his son \$50,000 on which to begin husiness. Two years later Watt retired from the firm. John Straiton is one of the preferred creditors; the others are the Owi Cara Company and J. W. Chapman. Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney received yesterdny an attachment for \$182 sgainst Silberlust & Vogel, furriers, at 32 Great Jones street. Part of the stock had been removed; the remainder was repleyined by Morris Silberlust.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

TO CLOSE BUYERS. We find our factories are sending in Fur

nliure of new styles that will be great sel-ers when to be opens.

To show them off to advantage we must get rid at once of the remains of spring goods. We have gone over the stock and marked greatly reduced prices in the many cases where room is more important than charce of future prices. We have made reductions of \$25, \$50, and \$100 per suit, the prices of some being half what others want. Delivery can be made at any time, as the articles will make but little space in the shipping rooms when not on exhitten.

BUY OF THE MAKER,

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

He Will Go from the Missouri Pentientlary to His Old Rome in Sing Sing. Sr. Louis, Aug. 25 .- James Jackson and

Thomas F. Adams, detectives from New York, arrived here to-day on their way to Jefferson to arrest George A. Vincent, who will be released from the Missouri penitentiary on next Saturday. The noterious railroad bond forger will be hurrled to Sing Sing to serve out a sen tence of fifteen years.
Vincent is the man who in 1872 floated over

THEY ARE AFTER PORGER PINCENT.

\$500,000 worth of forged bonds of the New York Central and the Buffalo, New York and Lake Eric roads. The railroads were not aware of the gigantic fraud until the bonds had been sold and the forger had fied. The crime was laid to Vincent, who went by the name of Perrin, and the best detective talent in the country was put to work on the case He was too shrewd, however, to come back to New York, and made the round of the world. going to Germany, thence to Montreal, and striking the United States at San Francisco. During his travels he was laying plans which if he had succooded in carrying out would have harmed the Central Pacific.

He had prepared \$100,000 worth of 7 per cent, gold bonds of the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, and to

cent. gold bonds of the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, and in 1875 he was captured in New York while disposing of them at the Rollins Brothers' Bank, in Wall street. Vincent was tried and convicted on three counts, receiving a sentence of fifteen years in the nemitentiary.

One morningali New York was startled by the amouncement that Vincent had burned the bakery department of Sing Sing prison and escaped. Once more the sleuth hounds were put on his track, and he was classed all over the United States. Realizing that the best talent in the land was on his trail, he salied for Scotland, but had no sooner reached that country than he commenced the practice of his old games by forging drafts on New York banks. Receiving the memy, but field to London, where he was cantured and sentenced to the years in Dartmouth. He turned Queen's evidence on other parties implicated in the fraud and was let down with five years, which he served out under the name of Cherwood. Then he received a ticketof leave.

He played his old game for a while after his release in London and sailed for Montreal. He was recognized by a Zew Yorker, who gave notice to the New York detectives, and another long chase was the result. He led the detectives from Montreal to San Francisco, all through the South, and to New Orleans, where he forged some drafts on the State Bank with the name of Stevens. The detectives, learning of his presence in New Orleans, flocked there but Vincent had fled, going to St. Louis. He had not been in this city over five hours before he appeared at the Boatmen's Savings Bank and presented a forged draft for \$1,000, and was fixing up the papers when Detectives learning of his presence in New Orleans, where he forged was the health of the Sing Bank and presented a forged draft for \$1,000, and was fixing up the papers when Detectives learning of his presence in New Orleans, socked the many papers when Detectives. New York to occupy a cell of Sing Sing prison.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

The Virginia, Tennessee, and Carolina Stee Chancellor McGill of New Jersey has appointed Charles B. Thurston receiver of the Virginia, Tennessee, and Carolina Steel and Iron Company, which is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. It was organized to work coal and fron mines in the South, but it seems to have experienced financial difficulties almost from the beginning. Last May the firectors called upon President John C. Haskell for a statement.

Mr. Haskell stated that the company had acquired very valuable mining property in the three States named in its title. There are coal mines at Dumps Creek, Buchanan county, Tenn., and the company has an option on the Carter and Campbell grants in Wise and Dickinson counties. Va. A mine at Looney's Creek was purchased and \$40,000 paid on it. Litigation followed and the purchase was set aside on the ground of irregularity. The pur-

gation followed and the purchase was set aside on the ground of irregularity. The purchase money was returned.

The corporation these purchased 1,200 acres of land at Bristol, and spent large sums in laying it out in city lots. Large sales of lots were made, but the company, it is alloged, failed to make premised improvements, and the purchasers refused to pay for the lots. The amount due the company on this account is \$100,000. The company made a contract for the ejection of a furnace at Bristol for \$10,000. The money was not put in operation. Reads leading to the company's mining property were begun but never finished. Car trust certificates amounting to \$18,000 will fail due at brief intervals beginning Sept. 1, and the company will not be able to meet them. A number of suits brought by discharged employees are pending.

It was represented that the property of the company is exceedingly valuable, and a proposition was made that the stockholders chip in 60 per cent. of their subscriptions in order to tide over the difficulties, but the proposition was not received with any favor. The majority of the stockholders decided that it will be safer to have the affairs of the company wound up and for that, reason the company wound up and for that reason. of the stockholders decided that it will be safer to have the affairs of the company wound up, and for that reason the application for a receiver was made. Mr. Thurston is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and other corporations, and is President of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company.

TWENTY CENTS A DAY. Young Mrs. Gleckner Says That is All Her

Mother-in-law Gave Her. Mrs. Annie Gleckner, a tall and attractive brunette of 23 Boerum street, Williamsburgh aused the arrest yesterday morning of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Grace Gleckner, of 105 Graham avenue, for striking her in the face and nearly biting off one of her fingers. Mrs. and nearly biting off one of her fingers. Mrs. Gleckner averred that since her marriage, eighteen months ago, her mother-in-law had done everything to separate her from her husband. Recently, the young woman said, her husband had neglected her altogether, while his mother gave her twenty cents a day to support herself and her child. Mrs. Gleckner went to her mother-in-law's house on Sunday to see her husband, and while waiting for him, she said, her mother-in-law set upon her, and, after beating her almost into insensibility, bit one of her fingers to the bone. The elder Mrs. Gleckner pleaded not guilty, and was paroled for trial.

MURTHA GETS THE SETTER.

He Gave a Bond of \$61,000 for its Production in Court. In the Second District Court at Newark yeserday possession of a liver-and-white setter dog was given to Edward Murtha of that city. The dog was worth, in the owner's eyes, only \$150, but recently Murtha put up a bond of \$11,000 for the production of the dog in court. The big bond was what a sporting man called a bluff, but it went.

The dog was claimed by Julius Hamerfahl. He said that he raised it and that it escaped from Beinhardt Lebgen, who was training it. When he next saw it the dog was in Murtha's hands. Murtha claimed to own it. Hamerfahl replevined the dog and Murtha's counsel recovered it for him, at the same time putting up the big bond. The testimony was favoratic to Murtha, but the end is not yet, inasmuch as an appeal has been taken by Hamerfahl. The dog was worth, in the owner's eyes, only

Two Russways from Hartford.

Policeman Levy found two boys on Wednesday night near Fort George. They were hun-gry and penniless, and spent the rest of the night in the Washington Heights station house. They said they were William Seymout of 25 Walcott street. Hartford, and Napole of of 25 Walcott street, Hartford, and Napole a Le Sage of 24 Walcott street, each 13 years old. Seymour is a mulatic. Le rage said a barber, who is courting his sister, gave him \$10. Then he invited seymour to visit New York, They came down in a Hartford beat. They spent Monday night at a hotel in Bay-side. Tuesday they were benniless. They were seated on a rock in 188th street trying to figure out where their next meal was coming from when the policeman found them. In the Harlem Court yesterday Justice Wolde held the boys, and word was sent to their parents.

Crowler Made Threats After His Escape. John J. Crowley was sent to the Island five weeks ago for trying to shoot his wife, Matilda, who works for Martin Keese, janitor of the City Hall. A week ago Saturday Crowley got away from the Island and swam across the East River to the city. In Wesinesday he appeared at the City Hall all threatened to kill his wife. She got a warfant at the Tombs Policeman English arrested Crowley restorday in the City Hall Park, where he was watching his wife. Justice McMahon sentenced Crowley to six months.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 24.-The fruit shippers cannot get half enough cars on the rail FURNITURE MAKERS.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

FOR a load, 100. AND 100 WEST 14TH ST.

FOR a load of fresh fruit bays already been sent East, which beats the reford of last season. The demand for fruit continues to be

JOHN CHINAMAN KEEPS MUM.

HE WON'T STAND UP AND BE COUNTED AT UNCLE SAM'S BIDDING.

Collegion Manufale Banuta to Bernata Sens Ills Task of Enumerating the Inhabitants of Mutt Street-And the Photographing, How Will They Regard That?

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Wheelook hadn't been born. Since Monday he has been trying to enumerate the Chinese residents of Chinatown, preliminary to the registration which is to begin soon under the new Chinese Exclusion act. Up to last night he had not found a man in Mott, Pell, or Doyer street who

would answer a single question.

Deputy Wheelock's presence seemed to be known all over Chinatown five minutes after he struck Mott street. He entered the first house on the street and said slowly and distinetly, emphasizing his words with impressive gesticulation: How many of you are there here?"

The three Chinamen in the place puffed their

pipes and blinked their eyes, but said nothing. Deputy Wheelock smiled and repeated his question. Another puff and blink by the three-The deputy was persistent, but to no avail-Deputy Wheelock retired and tried another place. His experience was similar. He visited house after house. When it was time to knock off work he had canvassed thirty-six tene-

anse after house. When it was time to knock off work he had canvassed thirty-six tenements and hadn't got an answer to a single question.

The decuty reported to Gen. Kerwin in writing. The Collector concluded to appeal to the Chanese Consul un offer. Gen. Kerwin is an any successions to offer. Gen. Kerwin is the could not cashs the General. But he had any successions to offer. Gen. Kerwin sent a deputy to the Consulate. The Consulate could not tell how many of his countrymen were in New York, and be preferred not to attempt an estimate. So Deputy Wheelock was instructed to keep at his work in Chinatown and do the hest he could. Which he admits is very soor indeed.

But how can I help it he says. "when a they stand as dumb as oysters, and with nemore expression upon their faces. So far as telling how many there are on each floor, that's out of the question, too. They keep going in and out of the different rooms, and they all look so much slike that if I tried to count them I'd be sure to double up."

Gen. Kerwin has eight deputies at the enumeration work in his district, which extends from the Battery to Twenty-fourth street, and none of them is getting a particle of satisfaction. Some Chinamen are considering the advisability of holding a mass meeting in Cooper Union to protest against what they bern a gross insulf.

The work of registering the Chinamen will probably be begun on Sept. I at 114 Nassau street, whon every Chinaman who is an employee will be expected to call with three carding in Cooper Union to protest against what they bern a gross insulf.

The work of registering the Chinamen will probably he begun on Sept. I at 114 Nassau, street, whon every Chinaman who is an employee will be expected to call with three carding in Cooper Union to protest against what they bern a gross insulf.

The work of registering the Chinamen mild photographs. He will have to give his ago, or sidence, occupation, height color of eyes. Complexion, and physical marks or peculiariations in the their pictures taken wherever t

FREICHED BY THE OFERFLOW.

New Soil Made by the Misstanippi River Crovasses-All Closed Now. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25 .- The water ceased running to-day through Belmont crevasse, the

largest which occurred in Louisiana this year. and the Mississippi is now everywhere within its bank. An examination of the country poded by the Belmont break shows that the Beimont plantation, on which the crevasse oc-curred, is ruined by the deep gullies cut in it. but that the neighboring plantations have been benefited. The adjacent Hester plantabeen benefited. The adjacent Hestor plantabeen benefited. The adjacent Hestor plantation has been raised a foot throughout by a
deposit of alluvial mud which is perfectly level,
and will not only pretect it against overflow
but increase its fertility, giving it an entirely
new soil. The deposit of Mississippi mud in
the Manchaic Swama back of the plantations
has raised the land there several feet. It was
an irredeemable marsh and is now good land,
well adapted to cuitivation. The crovasse will
thus add many thousand acres to the arable
lands in Louisiana.

The steamers from the Black, Little, and
lower Ouachits rivers report the destitution
of the neople along those streams because of
the late high water as extreme. There are
4,500 sufferers in all who have lost everything.
The water is all down now, but it has left the
land damp and muidy and full of grass
worms, which out everything up, even the
grass. The State entomologist is now visiting that section to see if some means cannot
be found of getting rid offithe worms. The State
made an appropriation for their benefit and
supplied rations for two months, but the appropriation has now been exhausted. It is too
late to plant a crop, and the farmers have;
generally abandoned their farms and are trying to make a living by cutting fuel lumber,
A committee was appointed to wait on the
Governor and see if he could not do something
for these neople as well as to collect subscriptions in New York and elsewhere.

Fleickenstein—Forbes.

Fleickenstein-Forbes. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Count T. Harris von Fleickenstein of Chleage and Miss Kate M. Forbes of Prince George county were married at the cathedral to-day by Cardinal Gibbons. The groom is a son of the late Count von Theirekenstein of Bavaria. He was born, however, in Cumberland, and is now engaged in business in Chicago. Miss Forbes is a daugh of the late Lieut-Col. J. J. Forbes of the late Lieut-Col. J. J. Forbes of the late Lieut-Col. J. J. Forbes of the private and formerly a greatest of Prince George county. The core-Simony was intended to be private and only the private and control of the late Lieut-Col. J. J. Forbes of the private and only the private and only the private and collections.

A Rival to the Whiskey Trust.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- If there is no miscarriage y of plans, the Whiskey Trust will soon have a formidable rival in a big independent distilformidable rival in a big independent distillery to be erected in Chicago. Jacob Wollner
of Peoria is here, and will confer with Chicago
-men relative to plans for erecting the new distillery. William Riee, a very wealthy brower
and formerly a heavy stockholder in the trust,
is said to be hacking the scheme, and has in
fact already begun the erection of a distillery.

> Here To Stay

Because the best authorities on cooking use and recommend it. Because its use is endorsed by the medical profession, and because it is the best shortening and frying material known. Certainly a mammoth claim, but it is supported by the unqualified testimony of tens of thousands of housekeepers who use

to the exclusion of all other cooking fats. You try it and satisfy yourself; one trial will convince you. For sale by all grocers. Beware of imitations.

Manufactured only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL., and Produce Exchange N. Y.